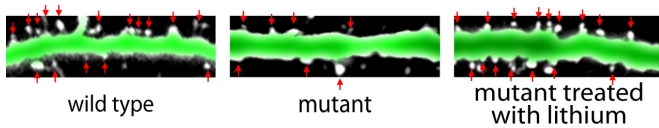


# Gene links risk of psychiatric disease to reduced synapse numbers

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In neurons of *Dixdc1* mutant mice (center) the dendrites – neural antennae that receive input from other brain cells – have fewer of the dendritic spines (white with red arrows) — the receiving half of most synaptic inputs — compared to dendrites in wild type mice (left). Treatment of the mutant mice with lithium — the same drug used by psychiatrists for over half a century to treat patients with severe mood swings in bipolar disorder — normalizes the number of spines (right). In these images the horizontal green lines (dendrites marked with jellyfish Green Fluorescent Protein) are each about 1/50th the width of a human hair. Credit: Andiara Espíndola de Freitas/Robert Stanley, Cheyette lab, UCSF

New research led by UC San Francisco scientists has revealed that mutations in a gene linked with brain development may dispose people to multiple forms of psychiatric disease by changing the way brain cells communicate.

The new study—published October 18, 2016 in the journal *Molecular Psychiatry*—combined genetic analysis of more than 9,000 human [psychiatric patients](#) with brain imaging, electrophysiology, and pharmacological experiments in mutant mice to suggest that mutations in the gene *DIXDC1* may act as a general risk factor for psychiatric disease by interfering with the way the brain regulates connections between neurons.

The new finding is the latest evidence supporting a growing precision medicine model of psychiatric disease in which disruptions of certain genes during [brain development](#) contribute to a person's risk for multiple psychiatric disorders, with other genetic or epigenetic drivers, random

developmental events, or environmental influences determining the specific disease an individual develops, said senior author Benjamin Cheyette, MD, PhD, an associate professor of psychiatry and a member of the UCSF Weill Institute for Neurosciences and the Kavli Institute for Fundamental Neurosciences at UCSF.

## WNT pathway implicated as general psychiatric risk factor

Since the mid-1990s, Cheyette has been interested in the role of WNT signaling—a molecular pathway involved in early brain development and later, more refined brain wiring—in the genesis of psychiatric disorders. At the time, he says, most psychiatrists believed that psychiatric disorders were caused by imbalances in the levels of neurotransmitters in the brain.

"Antidepressant drugs worked by increasing serotonin levels. Antipsychotics worked by blocking dopamine receptors. So it seemed obvious to most psychiatry researchers that problems with serotonin and dopamine levels must be causing depression and psychosis," Cheyette said. "The idea that psychiatric disorders were caused by problems in brain development was a little bit radical. Now it's hardly even a question."

In particular, growing evidence has pointed to defective WNT signaling as a key driver of multiple psychiatric diseases. On one hand, a number of recently identified genetic contributors to schizophrenia and autism interact closely with the WNT system. In parallel, other studies have suggested that lithium salts—perhaps the oldest psychiatric drug in existence—may be successful in treating certain forms of bipolar disorder because they mimic activation of the WNT pathway in the brain.

## Mutations seen in people with autism, schizophrenia, and bipolar disorder cause loss

## of synapses in mice

In their new paper, Cheyette and his team examined the gene DIXDC1—a key piece of the WNT signaling pathway that is active in tissues of the brain and interacts with DISC1, a gene implicated in schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder, and autism spectrum disorders. Through multiple different lines of experimental evidence, they built a strong case that DIXDC1 mutations may predispose people to multiple psychiatric disorders by altering WNT signaling in the brain.

First, an analysis of genomic data from 6,000 patients with autism spectrum disorders, 1,000 patients with bipolar disorder, and 2,500 patients with schizophrenia by co-first author Pierre-Marie Martin, PhD, a postdoctoral researcher in Cheyette's lab, revealed that disruptive mutations in the main neuronal form of DIXDC1 were present about 80 percent more often in psychiatric patients (0.9 percent had mutations) compared to healthy controls (0.5 percent had mutations).

To understand how DIXDC1 mutations put normal brain function at risk, Cheyette's team turned to mutant mice that lacked a functioning copy of the gene. Martin conducted behavioral tests showing that, though the mutant mice were normal in many ways, they exhibited heightened anxiety, loss of motivation, and reduced interest in social interactions, all of which are reminiscent of symptoms seen in human psychiatric disorders.

Studies of individual neurons in dishes of cultured neurons and in brain slices by co-first author Robert E. Stanley, a graduate student in the lab, revealed that neurons in the [mutant mice](#) had decreased numbers of dendritic spines, an important part of the synapses that neurons use to communicate with one another. These findings were confirmed by two-photon imaging of neurons in the brains of living mice by the lab of collaborator Yi Zuo, PhD, a neuroscientist at UC Santa Cruz, as well as electrophysiological recordings from neurons in brain slices by the lab of collaborator Vikaas Sohal, MD, PhD, an associate professor of psychiatry at UCSF.

## Lithium treatment restores synapse numbers,

## improves psychiatric symptoms in mutant mice

As expected, biochemical experiments in the Cheyette lab revealed that DIXDC1 mutations impaired WNT signaling in neurons from affected mice. Remarkably, giving animals injections of lithium salts—which mimics WNT signaling by inhibiting the molecule GSK3—or giving animals a more specific GSK inhibitor, the researchers were able to restore normal synapse and spine numbers and also improve some of the most significant psychiatric-like behavioral abnormalities in these mice.

"That's the key finding," said Cheyette. "It suggests that lithium could have its well-known therapeutic effect on patients with [bipolar disorder](#) by changing the stability of spines in the brain."

According to Cheyette, this is some of the strongest evidence to date that WNT signaling could play a key role in driving [psychiatric disease](#), and that it works through changes in synaptic communication between neurons.

"It's rare in psychiatry to go from human genetics to animal behavior and pharmacological rescue," said Martin, the post-doc who co-led the research team. "Maybe each one of these lines of evidence on its own would not have been a slam dunk, but taken together, you see that all the evidence points the same way. It's pretty compelling."

The fact that DIXDC1 mutations were rare, even in psychiatric patients, is not a surprise to Cheyette, who says research psychiatrists now believe that—much like in cancer biology—many different risk factors combine in each individual patient to trigger neurological and psychiatric symptoms and need to be individually identified to personalize precision treatment.

"Oncologists' growing understanding that what may clinically appear to be similar cancers can be driven by very distinct molecular pathways has led to drugs that are magic bullets for certain patients," Cheyette said. "I think psychiatry is moving in the same direction. This paper is one more step towards a precision medicine understanding of what drives [psychiatric disorders](#)."

Provided by University of California, San Francisco

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